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withstanding his faults and his mistakes still to perpetuate the memory of the first representative in Washington of the Pacific Northwest. But all will agree to the proposition that, both in Oregon and in Washington, a county should bear the name of the good old doctor, and that the failure thus to use his name in the States he aided in founding is a species of ingratitude which should not be suffered.

Incidentally it should be remarked that Mr. Holman is one of the writers who give to Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor the credit due her for the actual authorship of the histories of Oregon and Washington which bear upon the title page the name of Hubert Howe Bancroft.

WILLIAM A. MORRIS.

The Brothers' War. By John C. Reed. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1905, pp. xviii., 456.)

The Brothers' War is the story of the causes of the Civil War and a discussion of some of the results by a well-informed Georgia lawyer who played a soldiers' part in that great struggle. The author was twenty-five years old when the war broke out, he served from Manassas to Appomattox, led a section of the Ku Klux Klan, played a prominent part in the overthrow of negro domination, and now rejoices in a united nation and the overthrow of slavery.

The author clearly sees the cause of the war in the growing nationalities of the two sections. The North, based on free labor, demanded that the Territories be free, and the South, with its economic system of plantations worked by slaves, demanded with equal emphasis that slavery be allowed to spread to the new Territories of the South and West. Three chapters are devoted to the antagonism of free labor and slave labor and the nationalization of the South and North, and the argument is well handled and convincingly presented.

Chapter VI. deals with the abolitionists and fire-eaters, who are looked upon as the products of the clashing nationalities. The economic interests of the North were against slavery extension, while those of the South demanded the extension of slavery. Opposition to the demands of each section by the other brought forth two classes of hotspurs. No mention is made of the humanitarian wave that swept over Europe and America in the early thirties, and consequently the rise of the abolitionist is treated as a purely economic outgrowth.

Calhoun, Webster, Toombs and Davis are each given a chapter. That on Calhoun deals with him as the father of nullification, and Toombs is treated as his successor, and the real leader of the South in secession. The author has done a good deal of work on the life of Toombs, whom he considers the "Webster of the South" and the equal of Calhoun, but his chapter suffers because of the great amount of material he presents in small space. The author seems to feel that he is not convincing the reader, and time after time drops the thread of his narrative to enlarge on the greatness of Toombs. Less anxiety on the author's part and a more careful presentation of material would have been more effective.

Davis is described as a dignified man of rather mediocre ability, much loved by the South, and entirely mistaken as to his military ability. Webster was the greatest orator and lawyer of the North and deserves eternal glory for his eulogy of and efforts on behalf of the Union. His argument in the Dartmouth College case and in *Gibbons vs. Ogden* are viewed from new angles. Webster's change of attitude, as shown in his speech of March 7, 1850, is, the author thinks, the result of Calhoun's demolition of the underlying principles of his earlier speeches in which he undertook to show that a State could not secede from the Union. Whether or not the author's view is the correct one it certainly deserves careful consideration. Webster's greatest speech was his reply to Hayne, and his greatest work his efforts for the Union.

The strongest chapter in the book, in the reviewer's opinion, is the one discussing *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Everyone who has read that famous book should read this chapter.

The last two chapters deal with the race question and are well worth reading. In brief, the author argues that slavery was a curse to the whites of the South and a blessing to the negroes. Since the war the negroes have split into two great classes, an upper, made up of three to five per cent. of the negroes, and a lower, including the balance. The upper class, nearly all of whom have white blood in their veins, is pushing into the trades and professions and making marked progress. The larger class, less capable, shiftless, unwilling to work, is coming into the keenest kind of competition with poor whites and emigrants, and apparently doomed to destruction through the operation of economic and criminal laws.

"To solve this problem something must be found which will

train and elevate the average negro, while the exceptional one is at the industrial school or college, or studying for a profession; something which will check the prevalent reversion away from monogamic family life, and stimulate that life to develop steadily; something also that will impart to this entire mass permanent and strengthening in pulse to better its condition" (412). And finally, in order to give time for this something to take effect, the negroes should be given a State in the Union to themselves.

One note of weakness runs through the whole book, viz., an attempt to explain historical effects by reference to the will of the "fates," "fairies," "directors." Webster was designed by Providence to defend the Union, Providence arranged for the deaths of Adams and Jefferson on the same day that Webster might find a fit subject for his oration, "follow me while I try to show what the directors did in preparation for and in conduct of the brothers' war," * * * the directors induced Toombs to drink too much at a dinner in order that Davis might be President, and much more of the same order. Historical explanations should be given where possible and the balance left to the reader. Aside from this last defect the book is well done and will amply repay careful reading.

EDWARD McMAHON.

Brief Notes.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has issued a carefully indexed volume of 200 pages, which contains a "Descriptive List of Manuscript Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Together With Reports on Other Collections of Manuscript Material for American History in Adjacent States."

An article on the "Financial History of Oregon," which Prof. F. G. Young contributes to the "Quarterly of The Oregon Historical Society" for December, is a scholarly piece of research which was prepared under the direction of the Carnegie Institution.

The fourth number of volume IV. of the "University of California Publications" is a monograph of 84 pages, written by A. L. Kroeber, and deals with "Indian Myths of South Central California."

"A History of the American Whale Fishery," by Walter S. Towner, has appeared as number 20 in the series in Political Economy and Public Law of the "Publications of the University of Pennsylvania." It deals with the origin, progress and decline